





members; and to make for them such terms of suffrage as the confederates respectively may think proper."

The sum of the whole matter is simply this. In the Methodist Protestant church, the colored members have no constitutional right whatsoever. The constitution was made by white men for the protection of the rights of white men, and no other; and it is sheer dishonesty to attempt to give it a more liberal construction. The last provision so far from securing any right or privilege to colored people, leaves the whole question of their administration, and rights, to the arbitrary, uncontrolled decisions of the annual conferences.

And now, what are the facts? We venture to assert that there is not a single conference in the South, that has made any provision at all, for their admission to the rights of suffrage and eligibility.

We know that within the limits of the Ohio conference they have no such rights; and that, we doubt not, is true of a majority, if not all, of the conferences in the free states. And, were any one, more liberal than the rest, to confer their rights upon them, it could revoke them at pleasure. So, that there is not a single security in the Methodist Protestant church, (notwithstanding its boast of liberty and equality,) for the equal rights of its colored members.

We have a word for friend Springer. In the two numbers of the Western Recorder received at our office, we have seen no allusion to slavery or emancipation. If the Recorder is pledged to silence on the anti-slavery question, the sooner it is disengaged with its Southern neighbor,—the Methodist Protestant,—the better. The land is already sufficiently cursed with neutrality.

#### THE WEST INDIES—FACTS.

Suppose the Cincinnati Republican, which devotes so much in giving currency to the bugaboos of the N. Y. Star should for once be fair enough to furnish its readers with news. We copy the following from the British Emancipator.

"Every fact which presents itself in relation to the experiment of negro liberty, goes to contradict and sublly the passionate denunciations of the abolitionists. Five months of the year 1838 were passed in freedom; and we have learned nothing but loud and incessant outcry from the laboring, neglected, cultivated, and estates, and places, where the profits of the soil were to be had without the payment of rent. The official returns will show,"

"The following abstract of them, so far as relates to the staple imports from the West Indies and Mauritius in 1838, as compared with the two preceding years:—

1836.	1837.	1838.
Sugar, cwt. 4,009,003	3,843,862	4,124,862
Molasses, " 526,555	576,097	337,407
Rum, gallons, 4,870,473	4,142,977	4,126,950
Coffee, lbs. 1,022,611	15,577,956	17,692,280
Cotton, 1,774,337	1,640,827	1,528,296
Cocoas, 1,821,304	1,847,415	2,149,697

The quantity of sugar included in the above figures, imported from each of the principal colonies, was—

1836.	1837.	1838.
Bahamas, 373,428	455,718	473,587
Jamaica, 1,054,024	903,938	1,053,811
Trinidad, 312,141	255,367	285,247
Guiana, 1,077,648	944,488	945,800
Mauritius, 497,302	537,455	606,019

Our contemporary observes very justly, that "there appears nothing in these quantities that would indicate either progress or a general extension of the system of employment and laborers." On the contrary, from all that appears here, it might be supposed that the negroes were still apprentices, or even slaves. But most especially is it to be observed, that, in the funny island of Jamaica, the cultivators of which seem to go by the rule of contrary, and to bellow out their complaints just in proportion to their good fortune, the sugar exported in 1838 exceeds, by nearly 150,000 cwt., the export of 1837! What a volume of commendation is this for the system of free labor, and the character of the emancipated negro!

INDIA.—The executive committee at N. York have at length waked up to the necessity of employing more agents in the West. This region has been too long neglected, owing, we presume, to an under-estimate of its influence. All old-settled countries are apt to undervalue new ones. They have so much wealth, and population, and intelligence, and every thing else, they are apt to think that there is nothing outside of them. Four considerations ought to have prevailed on Eastern abolitionists, long before this, to have laid out more efforts in the West. 1. Our public will on day outwear that of the East. 2. The West is more corrupted by slavery, and more exposed to its degrading influences, than the East. 3. It is in a position, if the right kind of sentiment prevailed here, to act more efficiently against slavery. 4. Owing to near neighborhood, trade, social connections, and emigration, the generation springing up here is just as likely to be stamped by southern manners, and principles and modes of thought, as by eastern,—perhaps more so. It is high time therefore that the most strenuous efforts should be put forth, to purify the public sentiment of the West from the taint of slavery. It must be done soon; or never, by peaceful means.

In addition to two or three agents in Ohio, and one in Indiana, another agent for the latter state, has been lately appointed by the Parent Committee.

#### Indiana.

"We learn from the Emancipator, that Arnold Buffum is engaged to enter Indiana as an anti-slavery agent, and is now making preparations to remove thither; and has been a faithful advocate of our cause; and by such an arrangement as the executive committee of the parent society have here made, they will send a veteran laborer into this new field in the west. Arnold Buffum was the first lecturer employed by the N. E. Anti-Slavery Society."

FRIENDLY.—There are several papers in different parts of Ohio, edited by abolitionists, who have not yet so much as noticed Weld's new book. Could they not do it, without blighting their political prospects?

We are glad to see such commendation of the following paper which has never professed any friendship for abolition.

Slavery as it is.

"This is the title of a volume of about 200 pages, by Theodore Weld, a copy of which has been sent us. It is a 'treacherous' book of facts, made up of the testimony of one thousand witnesses. It presents the institution, we believe, in its true features, and exhibits the task-master's de-

not fail to awaken the sympathies of the readers of this volume, for the oppressed.—*Bucyrus Democrat.*"

Here is a sample of the way, in which editors disposed to be friendly, could introduce abolition in their papers if they would.

FEAR OF COMPETITION.—We cut the following from the Ohio Sun.

"Ohio is being made the depot for all the free, decrepit, and infirm, blacks, who are likely to prove paupers on the public. Such as are among the unfortunate white from preceding a decent livelihood by being brought in competition with the hand of man."

Well, we stated it that 21 blacks from North Carolina recently passed through Cincinnati on their way to Mercer county in this State. Some six or eight from Virginia have recently come to this place. Is Ohio to be overrun by the hordes of blacks from the South?"

Some of our Democratic editors seem to live, with a constant horror of starvation before their eyes. Abundant harvests and glutted markets don't satisfy them. They are poor the white man is destined to come to want, and that, by the hand of the black man. They are afraid—of what?

Competition,—afraid that the "baser portion of blacks" will so far exceed the unfortunate white, in honesty, sobriety, industry and skill, as to take all the business from them. The editor of the Sun, too, is afraid of competition!

THE BLACK BILL finds no favor in any quarter, except Kentucky. It is the work of Kentucky legislation, and cannot be expected to pass well among Buckeyes. During our sojourn in the country, we heard not a voice raised in its favor, but several in reprobation. Such too is the universal report of intelligent gentlemen who have travelled largely in the state. The whig members who suffered themselves to be cheated into the support of the Bill, will be soon exasperated by the breath of the black man. As to the Democratic members, they may look in vain to their papers for comfort. Not a single paper, that we have seen, has been so audacious enough to defend the Bill,—but one, the Democratic Standard.

Even the Serviles, themselves, are seen to be driven to explanations. The Connecticut Gazette thus speaks of David Tod, a staunch supporter of the Black Bill. "He said a few days since, while speaking of the odious fugitive law of last winter, we strip it of its worst features in the Senate!"

WESTERN RESERVE—POLITICAL ACTION.

On the Western Reserve, abolitionists are numerous, but for some time have been comparatively inefficient, in consequence, we believe, of a division of sentiment among them on the subject of political action.

They are generally ardent partisans, and for them to declare independence of party, is like plucking out the right eye. We are glad to see, that the subject of their political responsibilities in relation to slavery, is engaging much of their attention.

Last fall we incurred a great deal of difficulty among many of our friends in that quarter, by our course on political action. Injurious suspicions have got abroad, and most unworthy motives were often ascribed to us. Since then, however, we rejoice to know we have been better understood.

We have given our friends that our principles are still unchanged. We had better give up discussion, unless we are prepared to avail ourselves of advantages bestowed by it. What! Will the South be induced by discussion to resort to political action, when we, abolitionists, put ourselfs on our course to act politically against slavery, where are we responsible? We are just as guilty of slavery in the District of Columbia, and in Florida, as Kentuckians are of slavery within the limits of Kentucky. We call on them to emancipate their slaves. The kind of political action pre-requisite to this, we ought to supersede every other. What, we exclaim, are all the questions in dispute between Whig and Democrat, compared with the important question, of slavery or no slavery?

On the contrary, from all that appears here, it might be supposed that the negroes were still apprentices, or even slaves. But most especially is it to be observed, that, in the funny island of Jamaica, the cultivators of which seem to go by the rule of contrary, and to bellow out their complaints just in proportion to their good fortune, the sugar exported in 1838 exceeds, by nearly 150,000 cwt., the export of 1837! What a volume of commendation is this for the system of free labor, and the character of the emancipated negro!

INDIA.—The executive committee at N. York have at length waked up to the necessity of employing more agents in the West. This region has been too long neglected, owing, we presume, to an under-estimate of its influence. All old-settled countries are apt to undervalue new ones.

They have so much wealth, and population, and intelligence, and every thing else, they are apt to think that there is nothing outside of them. Four considerations ought to have prevailed on Eastern abolitionists, long before this, to have laid out more efforts in the West. 1. Our public will on day outwear that of the East. 2. The West is more corrupted by slavery, and more exposed to its degrading influences, than the East. 3. It is in a position, if the right kind of sentiment prevailed here, to act more efficiently against slavery. 4.

Owing to near neighborhood, trade, social connections, and emigration, the generation springing up here is just as likely to be stamped by southern manners, and principles and modes of thought, as by eastern,—perhaps more so. It is high time therefore that the most strenuous efforts should be put forth, to purify the public sentiment of the West from the taint of slavery. It must be done soon; or never, by peaceful means.

In addition to two or three agents in Ohio, and one in Indiana, another agent for the latter state, has been lately appointed by the Parent Committee.

FEAR OF COMPETITION.—By the Emancipator we learn, that C. C. Burleigh is on his way to Ohio, as a lecturer.

Thanks to our Eastern friends.

ANTI-SLAVERY HENRY BOOK.—The Executive Committee of the American Anti-Slavery Society, in their late address, said, that they were "about to publish an Anti-Slavery Henry Book, the materials of which are already collected, & a gentleman well qualified for the task." This announcement has excited some dissatisfaction among those Christians, who think it wrong to sing any other songs than those of David. A friend, writing to us, wishes to know, how the expenses of such publication are to be defrayed. Out of the treasury of the Parent Society of course. This however, need not prevent him from contributing to the treasury of the State Society, the Parent Society receives no other money from Ohio, than what it collects through its own agents. Nor, do we see why it should hinder him from contributing to the Parent Society. All he has to do, if he wish to make a donation, is, to request that it be appropriated to a definite object, such a one as can be entirely approved. Meanwhile, he begs leave to enter a formal protest against the conduct of the Parent Committee, in the publication of such a hymn book.

We are glad to see such commendation of the following paper which has never professed any friendship for abolition.

Slavery as it is.

"We learn from the Emancipator, that Arnold Buffum is engaged to enter Indiana as an anti-slavery agent, and is now making preparations to remove thither; and has been a faithful advocate of our cause; and by such an arrangement as the executive committee of the parent society have here made, they will send a veteran laborer into this new field in the west. Arnold Buffum was the first lecturer employed by the N. E. Anti-Slavery Society."

FRIENDLY.—There are several papers in different parts of Ohio, edited by abolitionists, who have not yet so much as noticed Weld's new book.

Could they not do it, without blighting their political prospects?

We are glad to see such commendation of the following paper which has never professed any friendship for abolition.

Slavery as it is.

"This is the title of a volume of about 200 pages, by Theodore Weld, a copy of which has been sent us. It is a 'treacherous' book of facts, made up of the testimony of one thousand witnesses.

It presents the institution, we believe, in its true features, and exhibits the task-master's de-



TO THE LIFE.

In the new Anti-Slavery Almanac, of which we trust some hundreds of thousands may be circulated, there is a good picture of the servitude of Ohio and Indiana—so good that we cannot forbear transferring it to our columns. Pictorial scenes are generally no favorites of ours, but if ever a state deserved to be held up to the eye of contempt, Ohio does. Look at the picture. Illinois is already fleaching itself in the blood of its victim—Indiana is straining hard after, with open mouth, half human, half brute, with countenance bloated as if with the pride of her new occupation, shows her teeth in response to the "Seize him" of the Kentucky hunter.

People of Ohio! shall this picture be your state, after the next session of the General Assembly? Take care then whom you elect to represent you.

GREAT BRITAIN AND TEXAS.—The question of the recognition of Texas, is now before the British Government. The following we copy from the Frankfort Post.

In the House of Commons, Mr. O'Connell made a motion adverse to Texas. He has taken the side of the Abolitionists in this country and endeavored to make the condition of the recognition of Texas by Great Britain depend on the abolition of slavery, and the slaves to be freed by the British Government.

Mr. O'Connell, demanded to know of Lord Palmerston whether any negotiations were pending between England and certain persons who had seized a portion of the Mexican territory and called them the State of Texas? To this Lord Palmerston replied that an application had been made from Texas to know whether the British Government was preparing to acknowledge their independence, and that the answer had been given stating that the general principle of her Majesty's Government was to acknowledge every State that was *de facto* independent, but that under the circumstances at present existing with relation to Texas they were not prepared to adopt that course with respect to it.

REPEAL OF THE BLACK BILL.—We commend to the attention of our western friends the following notice.

A Return to the Law.

The temporary cessation of the subscriber with the Evangelists, occasioned by the uniting with it the Christian Journal, has ceased. With nearly twenty years' experience, and after practising in courts of every grade, from the lowest up to the Supreme Court of the U. S., he now bids adieu to the law, and returns with cheerfulness to his profession.

The following extract is from the Cincinnati Evening Post:

"The editor of the Cincinnati Evening Post has the following in his paper. Was it aware that J. G. Whittier is one of the purest and most zealous abolitionists in the country?

JON G. WHITTIER.—A travelling correspondent of the N. Y. American, was introduced to the meeting and was received with enthusiasm by the congregation. The Rev. Dr. W. L. Chapman, chairman of the Committee of Arrangements.

WILLIAM JACKSON OF MESS.—David Root, of N. Y. Nazarene, William of Maine; Jonathan P. Miller, of Vt. A. M. Collier, of New Hampshire; and others, were invited to speak. James G. Birney, Israel Smith, and Martin Pepe of N. Y.; Lindley Cooley, and Thomas Paul of Penn.; Samuel Aaron, Peter Lewis, and others, of Delware; and Delaware, of N. J. George L. Knapp, of Vt. and Horace Gibson, of Delware, were appointed Vice Presidents.

John G. Whittier.—A travelling correspondent of the N. Y. American was introduced to the meeting and was received with enthusiasm by the congregation. The Rev. Dr. W. L. Chapman, chairman of the Committee of Arrangements.

WILLIAM JACKSON OF MESS.—Dr. Wm. Jackson, of N. Y. Nazarene, was introduced to the meeting and was received with enthusiasm by the congregation. The Rev. Dr. W. L. Chapman, chairman of the Committee of Arrangements.

WILLIAM JACKSON OF MESS.—Dr. Wm. Jackson, of N. Y. Nazarene, was introduced to the meeting and was received with enthusiasm by the congregation. The Rev. Dr. W. L. Chapman, chairman of the Committee of Arrangements.

WILLIAM JACKSON OF MESS.—Dr. Wm. Jackson, of N. Y. Nazarene, was introduced to the meeting and was received with enthusiasm by the congregation. The Rev. Dr. W. L. Chapman, chairman of the Committee of Arrangements.

WILLIAM JACKSON OF MESS.—Dr. Wm. Jackson, of N. Y. Nazarene, was introduced to the meeting and was received with enthusiasm by the congregation. The Rev. Dr. W. L. Chapman, chairman of the Committee of Arrangements.

WILLIAM JACKSON OF MESS.—Dr. Wm. Jackson, of N. Y. Nazarene, was introduced to the meeting and was received with enthusiasm by the congregation. The Rev. Dr. W. L. Chapman, chairman of the Committee of Arrangements.

WILLIAM JACKSON OF MESS.—Dr. Wm. Jackson, of N. Y. Nazarene, was introduced to the meeting and was received with enthusiasm by the congregation. The Rev. Dr. W. L. Chapman, chairman of the Committee of Arrangements.

WILLIAM JACKSON OF MESS.—Dr. Wm. Jackson, of N. Y. Nazarene, was introduced to the meeting and was received with enthusiasm by the congregation. The Rev. Dr. W. L. Chapman, chairman of the Committee of Arrangements.

WILLIAM JACKSON OF MESS.—Dr. Wm. Jackson, of N. Y. Nazarene, was introduced to the meeting and was received with enthusiasm by the congregation. The Rev. Dr. W. L. Chapman, chairman of the Committee of Arrangements.

WILLIAM JACKSON OF MESS.—Dr. Wm. Jackson, of N. Y. Nazarene, was introduced to the meeting and was received with enthusiasm by the congregation. The Rev. Dr. W. L. Chapman, chairman of the Committee of Arrangements.

WILLIAM JACKSON OF MESS.—Dr. Wm. Jackson, of N. Y. Nazarene, was introduced to the meeting and was received with enthusiasm by the congregation. The Rev. Dr. W. L. Chapman, chairman of the Committee of Arrangements.

WILLIAM JACKSON OF MESS.—Dr. Wm. Jackson, of N. Y. Nazarene, was introduced to the meeting and was received with enthusiasm by the congregation. The Rev. Dr. W. L. Chapman, chairman of the Committee of Arrangements.

WILLIAM JACKSON OF MESS.—Dr. Wm. Jackson, of N. Y. Nazarene, was introduced to the meeting and was received with enthusiasm by the congregation. The Rev. Dr. W. L. Chapman, chairman of the Committee of Arrangements.

WILLIAM JACKSON OF MESS.—Dr. Wm. Jackson, of N. Y. Nazarene, was introduced to the meeting and was received with enthusiasm by the congregation. The Rev. Dr. W. L. Chapman, chairman of the Committee of Arrangements.

WILLIAM JACKSON OF MESS.—Dr. Wm. Jackson, of N. Y. Nazarene, was introduced to the meeting and was received with enthusiasm by the congregation. The Rev. Dr. W. L. Chapman, chairman of the Committee of Arrangements.

WILLIAM JACKSON OF MESS.—Dr. Wm. Jackson, of N. Y. Nazarene, was introduced to the meeting and was received with enthusiasm by the congregation. The Rev. Dr. W. L. Chapman, chairman of the Committee of Arrangements.

WILLIAM JACKSON OF MESS.—Dr. Wm. Jackson, of N. Y. Nazarene, was introduced to the meeting and was received with enthusiasm by the congregation. The Rev. Dr. W. L. Chapman, chairman of the Committee of Arrangements.

WILLIAM JACKSON OF MESS.—Dr. Wm. Jackson, of N. Y. Nazarene, was introduced to the meeting and was received with enthusiasm by the congregation. The Rev. Dr. W. L. Chapman, chairman of the Committee of Arrangements.

WILLIAM JACKSON OF MESS.—Dr. Wm. Jackson, of N. Y. Nazarene, was introduced to the meeting and was received with enthusiasm by the congregation. The Rev. Dr. W. L. Chapman, chairman of the Committee of Arrangements.

WILLIAM JACKSON OF MESS.—Dr. Wm. Jackson, of N. Y. Nazarene, was introduced to the meeting and was received with enthusiasm by the congregation. The Rev. Dr. W. L. Chapman, chairman of the Committee of Arrangements.

has only to hoist the American flag, and is exempted from capture. Men of the color even, holding highly responsible stations, as commanding at this business. Will our people consent that the banner of our country, which is associated with so many recollections of national glory, and which is a protection from every foe, civilized or barbarian—that this flag shall be presented to the protection of a trade at whose horrid enormities Christianity weeps and humanity shudders! We have the power to do it, and the means, and McGuire proceeded to have a grave prepared at the corner of the street, and to lay the body off to the ground. The coroner inquest interred it; immediately after the burial, the coroner inquest interred it; and the body was laid out again, and the coffin closed over it.

The Coroner's Jury found a verdict of "murder" against McGuire, and a warrant for his apprehension was issued; but he has not yet been taken. He is a tall, spare man, of thin visage, sandy complexion, grey eyes, and dark hair; probably from thirty to thirty-eight years of age.

The Coroner is the only one that has been tried, and the trial has been adjourned. The Republicen is the only one that has been tried, and the trial has been adjourned.

The Republicen is the only one that has been tried, and the trial has been adjourned.

The Republicen is the only one that has been tried, and the trial has been adjourned.

The Republicen is the only one that has been tried, and the trial has been adjourned.

The Republicen is the only one that has been tried, and the trial has been adjourned.

The Republicen is the only one that has been tried, and the trial has been adjourned.

The Republicen is the only one that has been tried, and the trial has been adjourned.

The Republicen is the only one that has been tried, and the trial has been adjourned.

The Republicen is the only one that has been tried, and the trial has been adjourned.

The Republicen is the only one that has been tried, and the trial has been adjourned.

The Republicen is the only one that has been tried, and the trial has been adjourned.

The Republicen is the only one that has been tried, and the trial has been adjourned.

The Republicen is the only one that has been tried, and the trial has been adjourned.

The Republicen is the only one that has been tried, and the trial has been adjourned.

The Republicen is the only one that has been tried, and the trial has been adjourned.

The Republicen is the only one that has been tried, and the trial has been adjourned.

The Republicen is the only one that has been tried, and the trial has been adjourned.

The Republicen is the only one that has been tried, and the trial has been adjourned.

The Republicen is the only one that has been tried, and the trial has been adjourned.

The Republicen is the only one that has been tried, and the trial has been adjourned.

The Republicen is the only one that has been tried, and the trial has been adjourned.

The Republicen is the only one that has been tried, and the trial has been adjourned.

The Republicen is the only one that has been tried, and the trial has been adjourned.

The Republicen is the only one that has been tried, and the trial has been adjourned.

The Republicen is the only one that has been tried, and the trial has been adjourned.

The Republicen is the only one that has been tried, and the trial has been adjourned.

The Republicen is the only one that has been tried, and the trial has been adjourned.

The Republicen is the only one that has been tried, and the trial has been adjourned.

The Republicen is the only one that has been tried, and the trial has been adjourned.

The Republicen is the only one that has been tried, and the trial has been adjourned.

The Republicen is the only one that has been tried, and the trial has been adjourned.

The Republicen is the only one that has been tried, and the trial has been adjourned.

The Republicen is the only one that has been tried, and the trial has been adjourned.

The Republicen is the only one that has been tried, and the trial has been adjourned.

The Republicen is the only one that has been tried, and the trial has been adjourned.

The Republicen is the only one that has been tried, and the trial has been adjourned.

